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day; they are not found in other nearby patients, suffering from other diseases but not having typhus; they show the agglutination phenomena known in typhoid.

NEMATODE IN THE MUSCLES OF THE EARTHWORM

B. Buchanan, in Proceedings of Royal Society of Victoria Aug. 1910, describes a parasite (probably nematode) with an interesting habitat. It was found imbedded in the circular muscle layer of an earthworm. It has the general appearance of a nematode, but lacks entirely the reproductive bodies. The author suggests that it may be the larval stage.

A DEVICE FOR TRANSFERRING SPECIMENS

A simple method of transferring specimens while dehydrating and clearing was devised by a student a few years ago and has proven very convenient for general work.

An aluminum thimble such as can be obtained for five or ten cents is perforated by many pin-holes and a bail of thread is attached at the top. The specimens are placed in the basket thus formed and lifted from one solution to another without handling. The thread bail is long enough to hang over the top of the bottle containing the solution and so support the thimble at the surface of the liquid to prevent light specimens from floating out. The stopper can be returned to hold the thimble in position as well as to cover the bottle.

ELDA R. WALKER.

CHARTS TO SUIT THE COURSE

It may not be generally known to biologists how easily and cheaply very presentable charts may be made, right in the laboratory. White or cream-colored curtain cloth (Holland) of any convenient width, say forty inches, may be bought by the roll of ten yards or more, and may easily be cut into proper lengths and tacked onto one inch half-round moulding. The moulding may be bought, cut into proper lengths, say forty-two inches, of any planing mill, and may be painted and varnished in a very short time. It is best not to attach the cloth to the moulding until after the figures are drawn.